
TW@N
THIS WEEK @ NASA

1
00:00:00,667 --> 00:00:03,470
A commercial crew spacecraft’s
historic test mission ...

2
00:00:03,603 --> 00:00:07,774
Recognizing the leadership of our James
Webb Space Telescope team ...

3
00:00:07,774 --> 00:00:11,745
And a small spacecraft prepares
for a unique mission around the Moon …

4
00:00:11,745 --> 00:00:14,881
a few of the stories
to tell you about – This Week at NASA!

5
00:00:15,115 --> 00:00:17,150
"Approaching the International Space
Station ...."

6
00:00:17,150 --> 00:00:19,786
On May 20, Boeing’s uncrewed

7
00:00:19,786 --> 00:00:24,090
CST-100 Starliner spacecraft
arrived at the International Space Station

8
00:00:24,290 --> 00:00:27,694
on the Orbital Flight Test-2
or OFT-2 mission

9
00:00:27,861 --> 00:00:30,096
for NASA’s Commercial Crew Program.

10
00:00:30,096 --> 00:00:31,698
“Soft capture confirmed.”

11
00:00:31,998 --> 00:00:35,101
“Boeing’s Starliner spacecraft

completes its historic first docking

12
00:00:35,135 --> 00:00:38,872
to the International Space Station,
opening a new avenue of access for crews

13
00:00:38,872 --> 00:00:40,540
to the orbiting laboratory.”

14
00:00:40,540 --> 00:00:43,343
The next day – another first for Starliner,

15
00:00:43,476 --> 00:00:47,514
thanks to the efforts of NASA astronauts
Kjell Lindgren and Bob Hines.

16
00:00:47,514 --> 00:00:51,451
"All right – and it looks like
the hatch is open to the Starliner.

17
00:00:51,718 --> 00:00:55,855
Bob Hines is the first astronaut
to enter Starliner in orbit.”

18
00:00:55,855 --> 00:00:59,192
The Starliner spent several days
at the station, during

19
00:00:59,192 --> 00:01:03,630
which time teams conducted
a series of planned tests, and the station

20
00:01:03,630 --> 00:01:07,067
crew transferred several hundred
pounds of cargo and supplies.

21
00:01:07,500 --> 00:01:12,172
Starliner undocked from the station
on May 25 and returned to Earth later

22
00:01:12,172 --> 00:01:16,810
the same day, making a landing
at White Sands Space Harbor in New Mexico.

23
00:01:17,277 --> 00:01:20,046
The OFT-2 mission was designed to test

24
00:01:20,046 --> 00:01:23,016
the end-to-end capabilities
of the Starliner system

25
00:01:23,283 --> 00:01:26,786
to safely transport astronauts
to and from the space station.

26
00:01:28,088 --> 00:01:30,690
Gregory Robinson,
the program director for NASA's

27
00:01:30,690 --> 00:01:34,627
James Webb Space
Telescope, was named to the TIME100 -

28
00:01:34,861 --> 00:01:39,766
the magazine's annual list of the world's
100 most influential people and leaders.

29
00:01:40,233 --> 00:01:45,505
Robinson began his career at NASA in 1989
and joined the Webb team in 2018.

30
00:01:45,939 --> 00:01:48,541
In his current role,
he oversees what will be

31
00:01:48,541 --> 00:01:51,511
the premier space observatory
for the next decade.

32

00:01:51,978 --> 00:01:56,549
The Webb telescope will explore
every phase of 13.5 billion years

33
00:01:56,549 --> 00:02:00,854
of cosmic history to help us understand
our place in the universe.

34
00:02:01,721 --> 00:02:04,424
The Cislunar Autonomous Positioning System

35
00:02:04,424 --> 00:02:08,461
Technology Operations
and Navigation Experiment, or CAPSTONE

36
00:02:08,461 --> 00:02:12,098
mission is targeted for launch
no earlier than June 6.

37
00:02:12,599 --> 00:02:15,835
It is a collaboration
between NASA and industry

38
00:02:16,002 --> 00:02:21,241
that will use a microwave oven-sized
CubeSat to test a unique elliptical orbit

39
00:02:21,241 --> 00:02:25,178
around the Moon, formally known
as a near rectilinear halo orbit.

40
00:02:25,945 --> 00:02:28,982
The mission will help reduce risk
for future spacecraft,

41
00:02:29,115 --> 00:02:33,887
including Gateway, a Moon-orbiting outpost
for NASA’s Artemis program,

42
00:02:34,053 --> 00:02:37,090

by validating innovative
navigation technologies

43
00:02:37,290 --> 00:02:41,227
and verifying the dynamics
of this halo-shaped orbit.

44
00:02:41,227 --> 00:02:46,699
The NASA Innovative Advanced Concepts,
or NIAC program selected

45
00:02:46,699 --> 00:02:50,770
a new solar sail concept for development
toward a demonstration mission.

46
00:02:51,337 --> 00:02:55,175
The solar sail, which uses
a property of light called diffraction

47
00:02:55,175 --> 00:02:59,979
to make more efficient use of sunlight,
could carry science to new destinations.

48
00:03:00,480 --> 00:03:03,850
For more information
about NIAC and NASA’s investments

49
00:03:03,850 --> 00:03:07,987
in space technology,
visit: nasa.gov/spacetech.

50
00:03:09,055 --> 00:03:12,091
Our Ingenuity helicopter on Mars captured

51
00:03:12,091 --> 00:03:15,862
this black-and-white footage
during its record-breaking 25th flight.

52
00:03:16,329 --> 00:03:18,798
The flight, which took place on April 18,

53
00:03:19,065 --> 00:03:22,602
was also Ingenuity’s
longest and fastest flight to date.

54
00:03:23,102 --> 00:03:28,741
The rotorcraft traveled over 2,300 feet
and reached a speed of 12 mph.

55
00:03:29,642 --> 00:03:32,645
That’s what’s up this week
@NASA … For more on these